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石山苣苔属四种(含一变种)植物的染色体数目和倍性研究

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摘要:石山苣苔属(苦苣苔科)约 41 种,主要分布于我国西南石灰岩地区。目前为止,仅其中四种的染色体数目被研究和报道,其余绝大多数物种的染色体数目和倍性尚不清楚,染色体数目和倍性在该属及其姐妹属报春苣苔属中的演变历史及其对两属物种多样性分化的影响亦不清楚。该文以叶片水培生根法获取的四种(含一变种)石山苣苔属植物[即石山苣苔原变种(Petrocodon dealbatus var. dealbatus)、齿缘石山苣苔(Petrocodon dealbatus var. dearticulatus)、弄岗石山苣苔(Petrocodon longangensis)、石山苣苔未定名种(Petrocodon sp.)的根尖细胞为实验材料开展染色体实验,探索了多种不同的实验条件对染色体制片效果的影响并获取染色体数目尤其倍性变化是否对两属物种多样性分化存在影响。结果表明:长度为1~1.5 cm 的根尖,0.002 mol·L⁻¹ 8-羟基喹啉溶液预处理 5 h,解离 4 min 为较适宜的染色体制备条件;四种(含一变种)石山苣苔属植物染色体数目一致,均为二倍体(2n=2x=36);两属之间及两属各自的最近共同祖先染色体数目尚不能确定,除个别物种染色体条数或倍性有变化外,其余已知染色体数目的物种均为 2n=2x=36,在两属中高度一致;石山苣苔属与报春苣苔属物种多样性分化尤其两属物种多样性巨大差异与染色体数目和基因组倍性变化无关。本研究可为石山苣苔属植物及其近缘类群染色体制备提供参考,也为进一步对该类群的分类、系统演化和物种形成等方面的研究提供基础数据和启示。

关键词: 石山苣苔属,染色体数目,基因组倍性,物种分化

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Chromosome numbers and ploidy of four species (including one variety) in *Petrocodon* Hance

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Abstract: *Petrocodon* Hance (Gesneriaceae) consists of 41 species and is mainly distributed in the limestone region of South China. So far, the chromosome numbers of only four species have been reported, with the rest

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作者简介: 覃信梅(1992-),女,广西博白人,硕士,主要从事分子系统学研究,(E-mail) 15277335905@163.com。 ***通信作者:** 梁燕妮,硕士,讲师,主要从事植物学研究,(E-mail) 371200021@qq.com。 species in the genus remained uninvestigated yet. Furthermore, the evolutionary history of the chromosome number and ploidy in *Petrocodon* as well as in its sister genus *Primulina* remain unexplored, and particularly whether it affected their diversifications into extant species diversity remain unknown. In this study, the root tip cells of four species (including one variety) of Petrocodon (i.e. Petrocodon dealbatus var. dealbatus, Petrocodon dealbatus var. denticulatus, Petrocodon longangensis and Petrocodon sp.) which were generated by hydroponic culture method for the cutting leaves, were used for the chromosome experiments. First, the effects of various experimental treating conditions on the quality of chromosome squashing were explored and the chromosome numbers were counted. Then, the evolutionary history of chromosome numbers in Petrocodon and Primulina were traced based on the molecular phylogenetic tree, and whether the diversifications of the species diversity for the two genera were impacted by change(s) of the chromosome number or especially the ploidy or not was discussed. The results showed that the root tip of 1~1.5 cm length, pretreatment for 5 h with 0.002 mol • L⁻¹ 8-hydroxyquinoline solution and dissociation for 4 min was a suitable chromosome preparation condition; all the four species (including one variety) investigated are diploid and the chromosome numbers are the same (2n=2x=36); although the reconstruction of the ancestral state of the chromosome number of *Petrocodon* and *Primulina* failed to give any resolution for the most recent common ancestor of the two genera (generic stem node) and each of the genera (generic crown nodes), The chromosome number of *Petrocodon* and *Primulina* is highly conserved with most taxa possessing 2n=2x=36, except for the ploidy or chromosome number changes in few species, suggesting the disproportional diversification of species diversity between Petrocodon and Primulina was not correlated to the change of the chromosome number or ploidy. This study provides a reference for the chromosome preparation of *Petrocodon* and its allies, and also provides basic data and implications for further research on the classification, systematic evolution and speciation of *Petrocodon*.

Key word: Petrocodon, chromosome numbers, genome ploidy, species diversification

石山苣苔属(Petrocodon Hance)于 1883 年建立,隶属于苦苣苔科(Gesneriaceae)长蒴苣苔族(Trib. Didymocarpeae Endl.)。该属早期仅包含 1 种和 1 变种,即石山苣苔(Petrocodon dealbatus)和齿缘石山苣苔(Petrocodon dealbatus var. denticulatus)(Wang et al., 1998;李振宇和王印政,2005;韦毅刚等,2010)。近年来,通过分子系统发育研究并结合进一步的形态特征比较对石山苣苔属进行了分类修订:原石山苣苔属(Petrocodon Hance)、朱红苣苔属(Calcareoboea Wu ex Li)、方鼎苣苔属(Paralagarosolen Wei)、世纬苣苔属(Tengia Chun)、长檐苣苔属(Dolicholoma Fang & Wang)和细筒苣苔属(Lagarosolen Wang)的所有种,以及长蒴苣苔属(Didymocarpus Wallich)[柔毛长蒴苣苔(D. mollifolius Wang)、绵毛长蒴苣苔(D. niveolanosus Fang et Wang)和东南长蒴苣苔(D. hancei Hemsl)]、文采苣苔属(Wentsaiboea Fang & Qin)[天等文采苣苔(W. tiandengensis Liu & Pan)]和报春苣苔属(Primulina Hance)[广西报春苣苔(Primulina guangxiensis)]的部分种类都被并入广义石山苣苔属内(Weber et al., 2011; Xu et al., 2014)。这一分类修订,加之随后该属一些新物种的不断发表(Chen et al., 2014; Hong et al., 2014; Xu et al., 2014; Yu et al., 2015; Li & Wang., 2015; Middleton et al., 2015; Guo et al., 2016; Lu et al., 2017; Cen et al., 2017; Zhang et al., 2018; 陈力等,2019; Zhang et al., 2019; Li et al., 2019; 苏兰英等,2019),使得现今广义石山苣苔属增加到约 41 种(含 1 变种)(http://www.IPNI.org)。

广义石山苣苔属因并入了多个其他属的部分或全部种类而致使其形态,尤其花部形态复杂多样,可能是旧世界苦苣苔科植物花形态最为复杂多样的属之一(Weber et al., 2011)。卢永彬等(2017)对广义石山苣苔属的形态演化研究表明:多数花部形态特征,尤其以往属的分类界定特征,在演化过程中变化频繁且发生了高度同塑性演化(homoplastic evolution)是导致传统形态分类不自然的关键因素;虽然新界定的石山苣苔属在分子系统树上为单系类群,然而,它的一些物种反而在形态上与其姐妹属报春苣苔属的一些物种最为相似(例如 Petrocodon tiandenensis 与 Primulina renifolia; Petrocodon guangxiensis 与 Primulina tabacum),目前还未能找到石山苣苔属与其姐妹属报春苣苔属各自的共衍征

(synapomorphy)能够用于确凿地区分此两属。另外,广义石山苣苔属约 41 种,而作为它的姐妹属报春苣苔属却有约 233 种(http://www.IPNI.org),导致两姐妹属间物种多样性极不对称的原因亦缺乏研究。这些问题的回答,不仅需要进一步对广义石山苣苔属植物形态、分子系统发育开展更广泛、更深入的研究,而且更需从其他层面或角度开展研究。

染色体是遗传信息的载体,通过染色体数目、倍性和核型等指标,可分析并揭示染色体结构差异及遗传多样性,为植物的分类和系统演化提供重要依据。目前已报道了报春苣苔属百余种(约总种数三分之二)植物的染色体数目,而石山苣苔属植物染色体数目和倍性的研究却寥寥无几,仅见 Petrocodon hancei(2n=20)和 Petrocodon jingxiensis、Petrocodon hechiensis、Petrocodon niveolanosus(2n=36)四种石山苣苔的染色体数目有所报道(曹丽敏等,2003;刘端端等,2014)。由此可见,石山苣苔属不仅绝大多数物种的染色体数目和倍性尚不清楚,而且染色体数目可能存在很大差别,仍需对更多石山苣苔属植物的染色体数目进行研究。与其他许多苦苣苔科植物类似(Müler & Kiehn.,2004;刘端端,2013),石山苣苔属为小型染色体,染色体制片不易,需探索不同的实验条件对染色体制片效果的影响。因此,本研究在多种不同的实验条件下对四种(含一变种)石山苣苔属植物进行染色体制片和观察,探索石山苣苔属染色体制片的适宜条件并对染色体计数,重建染色体数目和倍性在该属及其姐妹属报春苣苔属中的演变历史,以及探讨其是否与两属物种多样性分化存在关联。本研究为石山苣苔属植物及其近缘类群染色体制备方法提供参考,更为进一步研究该类群的分类、系统演化和物种形成等提供细胞学方面的证据和启示。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验材料

四种(含一变种)石山苣苔属植物(表 1),栽培于广西壮族自治区中国科学院广西植物研究所种质资源圃。

表 1 实验材料来源 Table 1 Sources of plant materials

Tuble 1 Bources of Plant materials		
物种名	采集地	
Species	Location	
石山苣苔原变种	广西桂林	
Petrocodon dealbatus var. dealbatus	Guilin, Guangxi	
齿缘石山苣苔	湖南黔阳	
Petrocodon dealbatus var. denticulatus	Qianyang, Hunan	
弄岗石山苣苔	广西龙州	
Petrocodon longangensis	Longzhou, Guangxi	
石山苣苔未定名种	广西平乐	
Petrocodon sp.	Pingle, Guangxi	

1.2 实验方法

1.2.1 石山苣苔属染色体制片条件优化

(1) 取材

取四种(含一变种)石山苣苔属植物的健康叶片,室温下用蒸馏水培养 $20 \,\mathrm{d}$ 左右, $2\sim3 \,\mathrm{d}$ 换一次水,待叶片生根。对生长良好的叶片植物根尖,在 8:30—9:00、20:00—20:30 两个时间段内,分别对 0.5 cm、 $1\sim1.5$ cm、 $2\sim4$ cm 的根尖进行取材。

(2) 预处理

设置三种预处理方法: ① 0.05 % 秋水仙素溶液,预处理 $4 \, h$; ② $0 \, \text{℃冰水混合物}$,预处理 $24 \, h$; ③ $0.002 \, \text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \, 8$ -羟基喹啉溶液,预处理 $5 \, h$ 。

(3) 固定

将处理后的根尖材料用蒸馏水清洗 3~5 次,转到卡诺固定液(乙醇:冰醋酸=3:1)中,在 4 ℃下固定过夜。

(4)解离

将固定好的根尖用蒸馏水清洗 3~5 次,转到解离液(1 mol • L⁻¹ HCl: 45%冰醋酸=2:1)中,在 60 ℃ 干式恒温加热器中分别解离 2 min、4 min、6 min。

(5) 染色与压片

将解离后的根尖用蒸馏水充分清洗后置于载玻片上,用刀片切取前端乳白色的分生区,滴加少量改良卡宝品红染色液,染色 1~2 min 后进行常规压片。

(6) 镜检及染色体计数

将制好的片子放在显微镜 Lecia2500 下检测, 挑选具有有丝分裂中期分裂相、染色体分散和平展良好的细胞于 100 倍油镜下进行观察和拍照。

染色体计数方法参照李懋学和陈瑞阳著作的植物核型分析标准(李懋学和陈瑞阳,1985)。

1.2.2 石山苣苔属和报春苣苔属染色体数目的祖先状态重建

通过查阅文献及染色体数目查询网站 Chromosome Counts Database (CCDB)

(http://ccdb.tau.ac.il/about/ #IPCN online),对石山苣苔属和报春苣苔属染色体数目已报道的数据进行收集和整理,并结合本研究报道的四种(含一变种)石山苣苔属植物染色体数目,将染色体数目进行编码,在核糖体 ITS 系统发育树上,用 Mesquite 软件(Maddison & Maddison,2018)中的 MP 简约法,通过 Trace Character History 选项对石山苣苔属和报春苣苔属物种进行染色体数目祖先状态重建,从而追溯染色体数目的演化历史。

核糖体 ITS 系统发育树的构建:下载 NCBI 数据库中石山苣苔属和报春苣苔属物种的 ITS 序列,采用最大似然法(Maximum Likelihood, ML),碱基替换模型设定为 GTRGAMMA(General Time Reversible model of nucleotide subistution with the gamma model of rate heterogeneity),用随机树作为起始树,矩阵重复抽样 1 000 次计算支持率(bootstrap support)。具体运行参数设置为:raxmlHPC -f a -x 123 -p 334 -# 1000 -s a.phy -m GTRGAMMA -n b。序列登录号、染色体数目和形态性状编码见附录 1。

2 结果与分析

2.1 石山苣苔属染色体标本制备方法的优化

2.1.1 取样时间和根尖长度的优化

比较石山苣苔属植物根尖不同取样时间、取样长度获得的中期分裂相细胞,分析石山苣苔属根尖细胞分裂高峰期,由表 2 可知: 8:30—9:00 是根尖细胞分裂旺盛的时间,染色体分离效果良好; 20:00—20:30 取样则分离效果较差。结合图 1 可看出,根尖长 1~1.5 cm 时分裂最旺盛,染色体清晰可见且处于中期分裂相的细胞最多,即分离效果最好; 根尖长 0.5 cm 时分裂还不够旺盛,观察到的细胞偏少且形态不够好,效果一般; 而根尖长 2~4 cm 时纤维过多,导致分离效果差。

表 2 不同处理对染色体分离效果的影响

Table 2 Effects of different treatments on chromosome separation

Table 2 Directs of different deathers on enfoliosome separation		
处理 Treatment		染色体分离效果
		Chromosome Separation Effect
取材时间	8:30—9:00	良好 Good
Sampling time	20:00—20:30	一般 Intermediate
根尖长度	0.5 cm	, 6/L T
Root tip lengths	1~1.5 cm 2~4 cm	一般 Intermediate 良好 Good 差 Poor

差 Poor

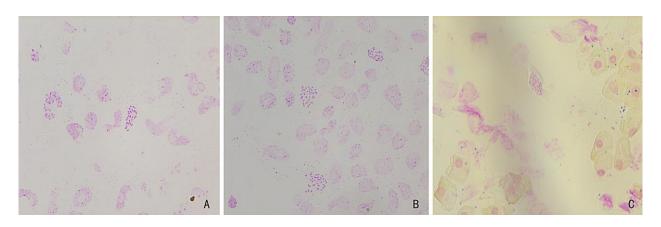
一般 Intermediate

良好 Good

0.05 %秋水仙素溶液 4 h
0.05 % colchicine solution for 4 h
0 ℃冰水混合物 24 h
0 ℃ ice water mixture for 24 h

 $0.002~{
m mol} \cdot L^{-1}$ 8-羟基喹啉溶液 5 h $0.002~{
m mol} \cdot L^{-1}$ 8-hydroxyquinoline solution for 5 h

解离时间2 min一般 IntermediateDissociation time4 min良好 Good6 min差 Poor



注: **A.** 根尖长度 0.5 cm; **B.** 根尖长度 1~1.5 cm; **C.** 根尖长度 2~4 cm。 Notes: **A.** root tip length 0.5 cm; **B.** root tip length 1-1.5 cm; **C.** root tip length 2-4 cm.

图 1 不同根尖长度染色体制片效果

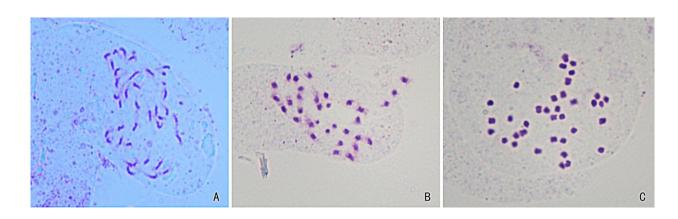
Fig.1 Effects of chromosome squashing with different root tip lengths

2.1.2 预处理的优化

预处理

Pretreatment

采用三种方法进行预处理的优化,结果表明(表 2 和图 2): 0.05% 秋水仙素溶液预处理 4 h 后,根尖染色体不够浓缩,形态不好,有拖带现象;0% 水水预处理 24 h 后,染色体制片效果因物种而异,部分物种(例如:弄岗石山苣苔)不适用,有拖带现象,分离效果一般; $0.002 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 8-羟基喹啉水溶液预处理 5 h 后,制片效果相对最好,染色体呈分散状态,该方法适用于石山苣苔属植物的根尖预处理。



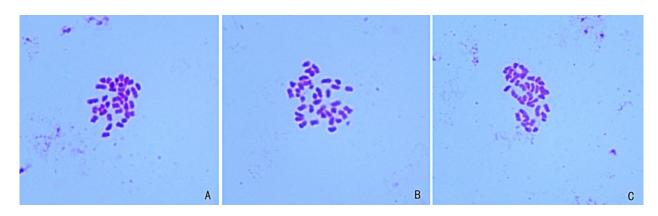
注: **A.** 0.05 %秋水仙素溶液预处理 4 h; **B.** 0 °C冰水混合物预处理 24 h; **C.** 0.002 mol • L⁻¹ 8-羟基喹啉溶液预处理 5 h。 Note: **A.** Pretreatment with 0.05 % colchicine solution for four hours; **B.** Pretreatment with 0 °C ice-water mixture for 24 h; **C.** Pretreatment with 0.002 mol • L⁻¹ 8-hydroxyquinoline solution for five hours.

图 2 不同预处理的染色体形态比较

Fig.2 Comparison of chromosome morphology from different pretreatments

2.1.3 解离时间的优化

本实验比较了不同酸解时间下染色体分离的效果。结果表明(表 2 和图 3):解离 2 min 时,时间稍微偏短,染色体相对聚集,不够分散,分离效果一般;解离 4 min 时,染色体相对分散,分离效果良好;解离 6 min 时,时间偏长,染色不如 2 min 和 4 min 时深,有的细胞破裂,染色体黏连,分离效果差。



注: A. 解离 2 min; B. 解离 4 min; C. 解离 6 min。

Note: A. Dissociation with 2 min; B. Dissociation with 4 min; C. Dissociation with 6 min.

图 3 不同解离时间下细胞分裂相形态

Fig.3 Cell division phase morphology under different dissociation time treatments

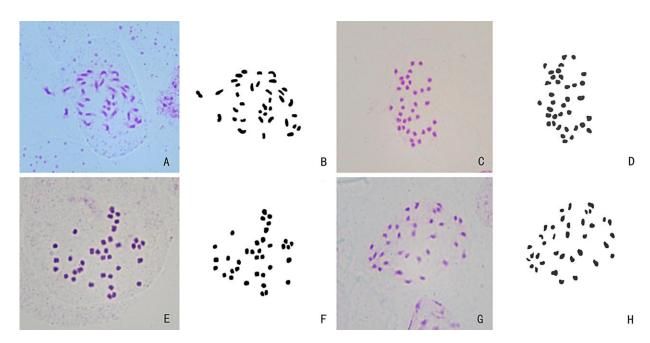
2.2 石山苣苔属染色体数目和倍性分析

根据石山苣苔属染色体标本制备方法的优化结果,制备了四种(含一变种)石山苣苔属植物的染色体图(图4),从中可知它们的染色体数目一致、皆为二倍体 2n=2x=36(表 3)。

表 3 石山苣苔属四种(含一变种)植物的染色体倍性

Table 3 Chromosome ploidy of the four speices (including one variety) of *Petrocodon*

物种名 Species	染色体倍性 Chromosome ploidy
石山苣苔原变种	2n=2x=36
Petrocodon dealbatus var. dealbatus	ZII=2X=50
齿缘石山苣苔	2n=2x=36
Petrocodon dealbatus var. denticulatus	211-27-30
弄岗石山苣苔	2n=2x=36
Petrocodon longangensis	20. 20. 50
石山苣苔未定名种	2n=2x=36
Petrocodon sp.	



注: **A, B.** 石山苣苔原变种; **C, D.** 齿缘石山苣苔; **E, F.** 弄岗石山苣苔; **G, H.** 石山苣苔未定名种。
Note: **A, B.** Petrocodon dealbatus var. dealbatus; **C, D.** Petrocodon dealbatus var. denticulatus; **E, F.** Petrocodon longangensis; **G, H.** Petrocodon sp.

图 4 石山苣苔属四种(含一变种)植物的染色体数目 Fig.4 Chromosome numbers of the four species (including one variety) of *Petrocodon*

2.3 石山苣苔属和报春苣苔属染色体数目的演变

根据石山苣苔属和报春苣苔属染色体数目的祖先状态重建结果(图 5),还不能确定石山苣苔属祖先、报春苣苔属祖先和两属的最近共同祖先的染色体条数。在石山苣苔属内部,出现一次染色体数目由 2n=36 到 2n=20 的演化。在报春苣苔属的内部,虽然祖先状态重建未能直接确定唯一在弄岗报春苣苔中出现的 2n=72 与其余所有 2n=36 之间的演化方向,但根据常理判断,前者显然由后者经历基因组加倍形成。

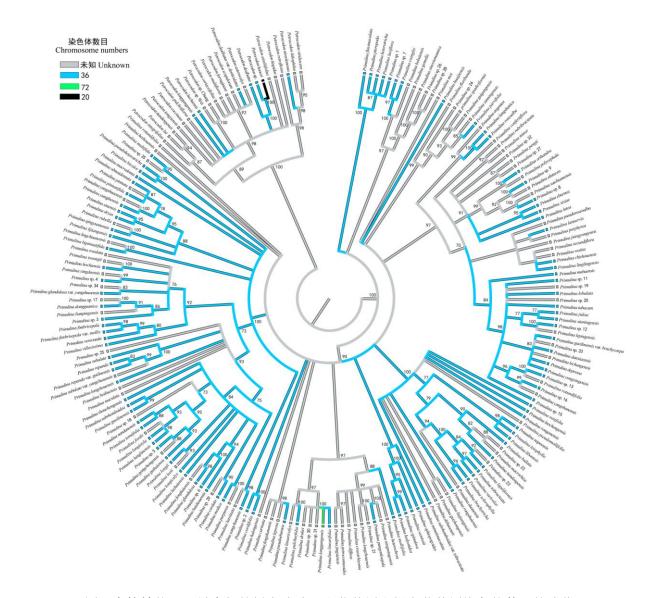


图 5 在核糖体 ITS 最大似然树上追踪石山苣苔属和报春苣苔属染色体数目的演化 Fig.5 Tracing the evolution of chromosome number in *Petrocodon* and *Primulina* based on the ITS maximum likelihood tree

3 讨论与结论

3.1 石山苣苔属染色体标本制备条件的优化

石山苣苔属植物为小型染色体,染色体较小的植物根尖组织压片后染色体不易分散且难以观察到清晰的染色体形态,因此对其取样时间和根尖长度、预处理方法及酸解时间进行了优化研究。

染色体制片若要获得较多的分裂相,需保证植物细胞处于旺盛的有丝分裂期,因此需要找到最佳的取材时间点,同时控制好根尖长度。研究表明,大多数植物在 8:00—11:00 内的某个时间段内取材,中期分裂相较多,染色体制片成功率较高,如橡胶草(Taraxacum kok-saghyz)(杨玉双等,2017),白刺花(Sophora davidii)(雷文英等,2017),黄花芥蓝[yellow-flower Chinese kale(Brassica alboglabra Bailey)](夏雪等,2016)等。本实验中石山苣苔属植物取材时间在 8:30—9:00 时中期分裂相较多,这与大多数植物常规取材时间一致。另一方面,根尖长度对分裂相的多少也有明显影响。研究表明,北柴胡(Bupleurum chinense DC)的根尖长度为 0.5~1 cm 时,中期分裂相较多(何倚涟等,2018);青花菜(Brassica oleracea L.var. italica Plenck)的根尖长度在 1.3~1.5 cm 时,中期分裂相最多(张红梅等,2009);不结球白菜(Brassica campestris ssp. chinensis Makino)的根尖长度为 1~2 cm 时,中期分裂相数目较多(郑金双等,2011)。本研究结果表明:石山苣苔属根尖长度在 1~1.5 cm 时,中期分裂相较多。

预处理是染色体制片过程的关键环节,由于植物自身存在的差异,在实验过程中预处理液及预处理时间也存在着差别(刘丹等,2015)。本实验对比不同预处理液的制片效果后认为,四种(含一变种)石山苣苔属植物采用 0.002 mol • L⁻¹ 8-羟基喹啉溶液作为预处理液制片效果最好。这与李懋学和张赞平(1996)提出的多种小染色体植物如大豆(Glycine max)、水稻(Oryza sativa)等宜用 0.002 mol • L⁻¹ 8-羟基喹啉溶液作预处理液是一致的。韩杰等(2018)研究染色体非常小的薄壳山核桃(Carya illinoinensis)时则认为用 0.01 %的秋水仙素溶液进行预处理效果较好,而用 0.002 mol • L⁻¹ 8-羟基喹啉溶液效果较差;但本实验中用 0.05 %的秋水仙素溶液作为预处理液效果较差,而用 0.002 mol • L⁻¹ 8-羟基喹啉溶液效果较好,这可能是由于秋水仙素溶液作为预处理液效果较差,而用 0.002 mol • L⁻¹ 8-羟基喹啉溶液效果较好,这可能是由于秋水仙素浓度的高低或不同植物特性导致的预处理效果不同。本实验中 0 ℃冰水作为预处理液对部分物种也适用,以往测定的三种石山苣苔属植物染色体数目也是采用 0 ℃冰水作为预处理液(刘瑞瑞等,2014)。但本实验中弄岗石山苣苔相对于其他物种,不宜采用 0 ℃冰水进行预处理。

酸解过程中,时间过短,细胞壁难以被破坏,染色体不易分散;时间过长,容易造成染色体断裂或缺失,因此,在实验过程中要准确的控制好各种材料的解离时间。本实验中,四种(含一变种)石山苣苔属植物适宜的解离时间为4 min,这与以往报春苣苔属和石山苣苔属染色体酸解时间 3 min 较接近(Liu et al., 2012;刘瑞瑞等, 2014)。

总的来说,不同物种之间的制片方法存在差异,需通过多次试验并结合植株本身特性才能得到最佳的染色体制片方案。本实验对石山苣苔属植物叶片根尖染色体制片技术进行了初步探索,可为石山苣苔属及其近缘属植物的染色体制片提供借鉴。

3.2 石山苣苔属染色体数目和倍性分析

本文首次对该四种(含一变种)石山苣苔属植物的染色体数目开展研究。四种(含一变种)植物染色体数目一致,均为二倍体(2n=2x=36),结合已报道的 Petrocodon hancei 染色体数目 2n=20(曹丽敏等,2003),可知目前该属染色体数目有 2n=20、2n=36 两种类型,染色体基数有 x=10、x=18 两种类型。在研究的四个物种(含一变种)中,石山苣苔未定名种的 ITS、trnL-F序列与 Petrocodon hancei 一些个体的序列无差异,在分子系统树上表现为与 Petrocodon hancei 的一些个体聚在一起。但是,石山苣苔未定名种与 Petrocodon hancei 有较明显的形态差别,例如叶片形状和大小、花冠颜色和下唇内侧条纹等都有所差别,推测其可作为石山苣苔属的变种。已报道的 Petrocodon hancei 的染色体数目为 2n=20(曹丽敏等,2003),但与其亲缘关系最近的石山苣苔未定名种染色体数目却为 2n=36,其他已知的石山苣苔属植物染色体数目也均为 2n=36。因此,在今后的研究中还需进一步验证 Petrocodon hancei 的染色体数目类型。

对石山苣苔属和其姐妹属报春苣苔属的染色体数目和倍性分析可知,石山苣苔属除了 Petrocodon hancei 外,其余物种染色体数目一致,均为二倍体;报春苣苔属除了弄岗报春苣苔有四倍体个体外,其余物种染色体数目和倍性与石山苣苔属一致(Liu et al., 2012;刘端端等,2014; Kang et al., 2014)。染色体数目、倍性的一致性印证了两属间存在很近的亲缘关系,这与分子系统发育的研究结果相一致。

3.3 石山苣苔属和报春苣苔属染色体数目的演化与两属间物种多样性分化

对石山苣苔属和报春苣苔属染色体数目已报道的数据进行收集和整理,在分子系统树上追踪染色体数目的变化可知,虽然两属之间及两属各自的最近共同祖先染色体数目都不明确,但除了个别物种染色体数目有变化外,两属的染色体数目高度一致均为 2n=36,且已知染色体数目的物种在分子系统树各分支上均有代表,从而推测两属之间、两属各自的最近共同祖先及两属内部各枝系的祖先染色体数目为 2n=36 的可能性最大。

多倍体植物在自然界中普遍存在,多倍化是植物演化和物种形成过程中最重要的细胞遗传学机制之一(Soltis & Soltis., 1999)。其他研究表明,多倍化可能显著增加物种的多样性,增强植株对环境的适应性(Van de Peer et al., 2009; Soltis et al., 2015)。反之,也有研究表明多倍化能减慢物种分化进而呈现较低多样性(Mayrose et al., 2011)。在物种数量上,石山苣苔属约41种,而报春苣苔属却有200余种,两属物种数量差别5~6倍。而且报春苣苔属植物适应性强,不同种类所适应的生境有时截然不同,多数种类生长在阴湿的林下石壁或岩溶洞穴中,它们大都具有扁平叶;而另一些种类则适应了干

旱、高温环境,生长在毫无遮阴、阳光直射的裸露岩石石缝或岩石表面上,叶片也变为肥厚、多汁的棒状,近乎于生长在荒漠中的仙人掌科或景天科的多肉植物(王莉芳等,2009; 韦毅刚等,2010)。虽然 Christie 等推断广义报春苣苔属的染色体数目 2n=36 起初可能是由祖先具有染色体数目为 2n=18 直接加倍而来(Christie et al., 2012)。但是报春苣苔属和石山苣苔属植物中,除了一个多倍体外,其他都没有出现多倍化且染色体数目极其稳定,仅个别物种中存在基因组加倍个体,显然两属物种多样性差异及物种环境适应性转变与基因组加倍事件无关。

植物在演化过程中,除了多倍化之外,还出现了染色体的断裂或融合使得细胞丢失或增加一条或若干条染色体,即非整倍化(Olson & Gorelick.,2011)。在石山苣苔属和报春苣苔属中,除了个别物种外几乎所有种类染色体条数高度一致(2n=36),因此,多倍化和非整倍化在两姐妹属植物演化和物种形成过程中的作用很小。但是,值得关注的是,Petrocodon hancei 的染色体数目 2n=20 与其他 2n=36(72) 不呈倍数关系。如果该种染色体数目确实无误,那么其演变机制以及染色体数目的减少对植物适应性有何意义,值得深入研究。石山苣苔属和报春苣苔属有的物种具有一或二个随体,有的物种并无随体(刘端端,2013),染色体结构是否存在其他变化,如染色体重排、互相转座和臂间倒位等,以及它们在石山苣苔属和报春苣苔属植物物种分化过程中是否起作用,也有待进一步研究。

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附录 1 石山苣苔属和报春苣苔属序列登录号、染色体数目及性状编码
Appendix 1 GenBank accession number, chromosome number and character coding of *Petrocodon* and *Primulina*

	1 Timuttitut		
物种名称	序列登录号	染色体数目	性状编码
Species name	Accession number	Chromosome numbers	Character coding
Petrocodon ainsliifolius	KF202291	<u> </u>	?
Petrocodon asterocalyx	KC904954	_	?
Petrocodon chung	JX506852	_	?
Petrocodon coccineus	KF202292	_	?
Petrocodon coriaceifolius	HQ633040	_	?

Petrocodon dealbatus	KF498053	36	1
Petrocodon dealbatus var. denticulatus	JF697578	36	1
Petrocodon ferrugineus	HQ633043	_	?
Petrocodon hancei	HQ633041	20	3
Petrocodon hechiensis	HQ633039	36	1
Petrocodon hispidus	KF202293	_	?
Petrocodon integrifolius	HQ633037	_	?
Petrocodon lithophilus	KF202296	_	?
Petrocodon longgangensis	KC765114	36	1
Petrocodon lui	HQ633035	_	?
Petrocodon multiflorus	KJ475411	_	?
Petrocodon niveolanosus	JF697576	36	1
Petrocodon pulchriflorus	KX579058	_	?
Petrocodon retroflexus	KX579060	_	?
Petrocodon scopulorum	HQ633044		?
Petrocodon sp.	_	36	1
Petrocodon tiandengensis	JX506960	_	?
Petrocodon tongziensis	MF872617		?
Petrocodon viridescens	KF202297		?
Petrocodon wei	JF697577		?
Primulina alutacea	KY394847		?
Primulina argentea	KY394848	_	?
Primulina baishouensis	KF498103	36	1
Primulina beiliuensis	KY394850		?
Primulina bicolor	KF498116	36	1
Primulina bipinnatifida	KF498113	36	1
Primulina bobaiensis	KY394854		?
Primulina brachytricha	KF498048	36	1
Primulina bullata	KF498071	36	1
Primulina carinata	KY394858	_	?
Primulina rotundifolia	JX506883		?
Primulina chizhouensis	KF498108	36	1
Primulina confertiflora	KC190195	_	?
Primulina cordata	KF498137	36	1
Primulina cordifolia	KF498136	36	1
Primulina crassirhizoma	KY394864		?
Primulina danxiaensis	KF498050	36	1
Primulina debaoensis	KY394868	_	?
Primulina depressa	KF498149	36	1
Primulina diffusa	KY394871	_	?
Primulina dongguanica	KF498105	36	1
Primulina drakei	KY394874	_	?
Primulina dryas	KY394876	36	1
Primulina duanensis	KY394877	_	?

Primulina eburnea	KF498126	36	1
Primulina fengkaiensis	KY394881	_	?
Primulina fengshanensis	KY394882		?
Primulina fimbrisepala	KF498046	36	1
Primulina fimbrisepala var. mollis	JX506895	36	1
Primulina flavimaculata	KY394885	36	1
Primulina floribunda	KY394886	_	?
Primulina fordii	MG727881	_	?
Primulina gemella	FJ501345	_	?
Primulina glandulosa	KF498087	36	1
Primulina glandulosa var. yangshuoensis	KY394888	36	1
Primulina gongchengensis	KY394889	_	?
Primulina gueilinensis	KF498045	36	1
Primulina gueilinensis var. brachycarpa	KF498117	36	1
Primulina guigangensis	KY394892	_	?
Primulina guihaiensis	KF498078	36	1
Primulina guizhongensis	KY394894	_	?
Primulina halongensis	KY394896		?
Primulina hedyotidea	KF498084	36	1
Primulina heterochroa	KY394898		?
Primulina heterotricha	KY394899	36	1
Primulina hezhouensis	JX506906	_	?
Primulina hochiensis	JX506903	36	1
Primulina huaijiensis	KF498127	36	1
Primulina jiangyongensis	KY394902	_	?
Primulina jingxiensis	JX506907		?
Primulina juliae	KF498107	36	1
Primulina langshanica	KF498109	36	1
Primulina latinervis	KF498148	36	1
Primulina laxiflora	KF498079	36	1
Primulina lechangensis	KY394910	_	?
Primulina leeii	KY394911		?
Primulina leiophylla	KF498072	36	1
Primulina lepingensis	KY394913		?
Primulina leprosa	KF498081		?
Primulina lianpingensis	MH343941	_	?
Primulina liboensis	KF498073	36	1
Primulina liguliformis	KF498136	36	1
Primulina lijiangensis	KF498112	36	1
Primulina linearicalyx	KF498091		?
Primulina linearifolia	KF498085	36	1
Primulina lingchuanensis	JX506914		?
Primulina linglingensis	KY394923	36	1
Primulina liujiangensis	KY394924		?

Primulina lobulata	KF498054	36	1
Primulina longgangensis	KF498150	36/72	(1,2)
Primulina longicalyx	KF498131	36	1
Primulina longii	KF498092	36	1
Primulina longistyla	KF498139	36	1
Primulina longzhouensis	JX506918	_	?
Primulina lunglinensis	KF498097	36	1
Primulina lungzhouensis	KF498074	36	1
Primulina luochengensis	KY394936	36	1
Primulina lutea	KF498067	36	1
Primulina lutvittata	KY394935	_	?
Primulina luzhaiensis	KY394936	36	1
Primulina mabaensis	KY394937	36	1
Primulina macrodonta	KF498065	36	1
Primulina macrorhiza	KY394939	_	?
Primulina maculata	KU220604	_	?
Primulina medica	KF498094	36	1
Primulina minor	MH032855	_	?
Primulina minutimaculata	KY394941	36	1
Primulina moi	KF498115	_	?
Primulina mollifolia	KF498076	36	1
Primulina multifida	KY394946	36	1
Primulina nandanensis	KF498069	36	1
Primulina napoensis	KF498070	36	1
Primulina ningmingensis	KY394949	_	?
Primulina obtusidentata	KF498096	36	1
Primulina ophiopogoides	KF498062	36	1
Primulina orthandra	KF498147	36	1
Primulina parvifolia	KF498057	36	1
Primulina pengii	KU220603	_	?
Primulina petrocosmeoides	KY394953	_	?
Primulina pinnata	FJ501349	_	?
Primulina pinnatifida	KF498111	36	1
Primulina polycephala	KY394956	_	?
Primulina porphyrea	KY394957	_	?
Primulina pseudoeburnea	KF498060	36	1
Primulina pseudoheterotricha	JX506933	36	1
Primulina pseudomollifolia	JX506869	_	?
Primulina pseudoroseoalba	KY394959	_	?
Primulina pteropoda	KF498100	36	1
Primulina pulchurfolia	KF498082	36	1
Primulina pungentisepala	KY394962	36	1
Primulina purpurea	KY394964	_	?
Primulina qingyuanensis	KF498129	36	1

Primulina renifolia	KF498061	36	1
Primulina repanda	JX506939	36	1
Primulina repanda var. guilinensis	JX506941	36	1
Primulina ronganensis	KF498135	36	1
Primulina rongshuiensis	KY394971	36	1
Primulina roseoalba	KF498123	36	1
Primulina rosulata	MH343973	_	?
Primulina rotundifolia	KY394975	_	?
Primulina rubella	KY394976	_	?
Primulina rubribracteata	KY394978	_	?
Primulina sclerophylla	KF498130	36	1
Primulina secundiflora	MG727884	_	?
Primulina shouchengensis	KF498114	36	1
Primulina sinensis	KF498055	36	1
Primulina sinovietnamica	KY394981	_	?
Primulina sp. 1	KF498102	36	1
Primulina sp. 2	KF498059	36	1
Primulina sp. 3	KF498141	36	1
Primulina sp. 4	KF498120	36	1
Primulina sp. 5	KF498101	36	1
Primulina sp. 6	KF498098	36	1
Primulina sp. 7	KF498119	36	1
Primulina sp. 8	KF498052	36	1
Primulina sp. 9	KF498125	36	1
Primulina sp. 11	KF498140	36	1
Primulina sp. 12	KF498142	36	1
Primulina sp. 13	KF498049	36	1
Primulina sp. 15	KF498128	36	1
Primulina sp. 16	KF498121	36	1
Primulina sp. 17	KY394990	_	?
Primulina sp. 18	KY394991		?
Primulina sp. 19	KY394992	_	?
Primulina sp. 20	KY394994		?
Primulina sp. 21	KY394995	_	?
Primulina sp. 22	KY394996	_	?
Primulina sp. 23	KY394997	_	?
Primulina sp. 24	KY394998		?
Primulina sp. 25	KY394999	_	?
Primulina sp. 26	KY395000		?
Primulina sp. 27	KY395001	_	?
Primulina sp. 28	KY395002	_	?
Primulina sp. 29	KY395003		?
Primulina sp. 30	KY395005		?
Primulina sp. 31	KY395006	_	?

Primulina sp. 32	KY395007	_	?
Primulina sp. 33	KY395008	_	?
Primulina sp. 34	KY395009		?
Primulina sp. 35	KY395010	_	?
primulina spadiciformis	FJ501346		?
Primulina spinulosa	KF498063	36	1
Primulina subrhomboidea	KF498044	36	1
Primulina subrhomboidea var. tribracteata	KF498133	36	1
Primulina subulata	KF498056	36	1
Primulina subulata var. yangchunensis	KY786291	_	?
Primulina suichuanensis	KY395021	_	?
Primulina swinglei	KF498090	36	1
Primulina tabacum	KF498110	36	1
Primulina tenuifolia	KF498058	36	1
Primulina tiandengensis	KF498136	36	1
Primulina tribracteata	KF498064	36	1
Primulina tsoongii	MH343961	_	?
Primulina varicolor	KF498086	36	1
Primulina verecunda	KF498143	36	1
Primulina vestita	MG727883	_	?
Primulina villosissima	KF498145	36	1
Primulina wentsaii	KF498083	36	1
Primulina xinningensis	KY394891	_	?
Primulina xiuningensis	KF498124	36	1
Primulina xiziae	KF498122	36	1
Primulina yangchunensis	KF498146	36	1
Primulina yangshanensis	KY395040	_	?
Primulina yangshuoensis	KF498093	_	?
Primulina yingdeensis	MH344025	_	?
Primulina yongxingensis	KF498047	36	1
Primulina yungfuensis	KF498144	36	1

注: — 代表数据缺失;? 代表染色体数目未知;1 代表 36 条染色体;2 代表 72 条染色体;3 代表 20 条染色体。

Note: — represents data is missing; ? represents the chromosome number of species is unknown; 1 represents the chromosome number is 36; 2 represents the chromosome number is 72; 3 represents the chromosome number is 20.